

ENTER.

☞ Loving hearts are like beggars—they live on what is given them.



# THE STAR.

J. B. CARPENTER.  
EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10 1866

NATIONAL UNION TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR

**ALFRED DOCKERY,**

Of Richmond County.

FOR THE SENATE,

**COL. C. L. HARRIS,**

OF RUTHERFORD.

FOR THE COMMONS

**GEN. G. W. LOGAN**

**NATHAN SCOGGIN**

[ELECTION, THURSDAY OCTOBER THE 18TH.]

RALLY UNION MEN!

Thursday the 18th inst., is the election.—Turn out everybody, and see to it, that the rest of mankind goes to the polls, and when you get there be sure not to forget to vote for Gen. Dockery, Col. Harris, Gen. Logan and N. Scoggin, they are the true Union candidates, all other candidates in this county are counterfeits, and when weighed in the Union balance will be found wanting. Go to the polls and let Rutherford and Polk show to the world that they are the Banner Union Counties of the State.

Don't fail to read the excellent article in our paper of to-day on The Political Situation, taken from the Charlotte Democrat, it is one of the clearest explanations of the political situation of our country at the present time we have met with, and we most heartily endorse every word of it. Let our people be careful who they vote for.

The man who says he will not vote for the Howard Amendment is a dangerous man, as it is reduced to almost a certainty by the late elections in the North that the next Congress will be more radical than the last, if this shall be the case, then the day is at hand when we must choose which we will take, the Howard Amendment or Thad Stevens programme, confiscation, reorganization and universal suffrage.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That John R. Logan Esq., candidate for the Senate in this district against Col. Harris, is the Secession candidate.

That he was in favor of nullification in 1835.

That he was a whig candidate for the Senate in this district, some twenty years ago, and in a public speech said; that he had almost as soon see war famine and pestilence as to see the democrat rule the country.

That not many years after this, he was as strong a democrat as could be found in Cleveland County.

That he was an original Secessionist, and help to try to destroy the Union.

That he voted on the 3d day of December 1862, for D. W. Courts, for Treasurer of North Carolina, against Jonathan Worth.

Wonder who's Changed?

That he voted on the 18th of December 1862, against protesting against the seizure of the iron belonging to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

That he voted on the 5th day of February 1863 against North Carolina furnishing clothing to the prisoners at Salisbury, when it was well known that many of them were citizens of North Carolina, and confined merely on the suspicion of their being loyal to the United States.

That he voted on the 9th day of February 1863, that it was right that the writ of Habeas Corpus should be suspended, thus allowing any of the petty officers of the Confederate government to take up any of the Citizens of North Carolina and without any trial confine them in prison during their pleasure.

That he says he will suffer his right arm cut off before he will vote for the Howard amendment.

This is the gentleman who the good citizens of Cleveland Rutherford and Polk Counties are called upon by the destructives to vote for. Will you do it? I think not. Then go to the polls on Thursday the 18th inst., and vote for Col. Harris who is a true and tried Union man—a man who has never changed his political coat, and a man who if the choice between the Howard amendment and go into the Union; or the radical plan of reorganization, confiscation negro suffrage and stay out will vote for the Howard amendment.

Read the Advertisement of the Union Watch Company, 149 Broadway, New York. Now is the time for those who want a good and cheap watch to get it. We are satisfied that this concern is no humbug for the reason, that they propose to send their goods by express, payable on receipt of goods. We think any of our young men desiring to get into a paying business, could not find anything which would pay better than ordering two or three cases of these watches.

The reasons assigned by Gen. Dockery, for declining, will be found in another column. It will only make him the more friends through out the State, and we call upon the true Union men of Western North Carolina to rally to the polls and give Gen. D. such a majority as will forever put to rest the destructives. Now is the time to show your hands.

On Monday last, we had the pleasure of listening to a portion of the candidates for the Legislature address the people at the Court House.

We took a few notes as the different candidates were speaking and herewith submit them for the benefit of our readers, who have not heard them, and who may not between this and the election.

Mr. M. O. Dickerson, candidate for the Commons, opened the discussion; by saying that he had frequently been before the people for office, and that they had always sustained him, that he was the same man to-day that he had always been, that he was a Union man up to the Secession of North-Carolina, that he then linked his fate with North-Carolina, and supported the confederacy during the war, that he was for Jonathan Worth for Governor, that he was for Johnson's policy, in opposition to Thad. Stevens programme, that he was opposed to the Howard Amendment, that he was opposed to high salaries and fees, and would so vote if elected.

Mr. N. Scoggin, candidate for Commons, followed, saying that he was a candidate for reelection, that he had served the citizens of this county in the Legislature for a short time, how well, he left for them to say; as his record was before the country, that while in the Legislature he had endeavored to do the best he could for their interests; that he had introduced into the Legislature, and endeavored to have it passed, a resolution reducing the pay of officers and Members of the Legislature, that he was in favor of the restoration of the Union at the earliest practicable moment and if it became necessary to accomplish it would vote for the Howard Amendment, as he could see but little difference between it and the President's policy, thought that Col. Dickerson did not endorse Johnson's policy, as he was in favor of men who could not take the test oath holding office, and read President Johnson's letters and telegrams to prove his position.

Gen. G. W. Logan then announced himself as a candidate for the Commons, and said he wished it distinctly understood that he was a Union man, was so before the war, during the war, and was glad to say that his principles were the same to-day; that during the existence of the confederacy he was in a position to observe the doings of the authorities and he to day declared it to have been the most rotten, corrupt, and tyrannical power that ever existed on the face of God's green earth, that it was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, that if the war had not been brought about by the secessionists that we would to-day have been living under the old constitution, but by the action of designing men the war had been forced on us, thereby ruining the country, and that these same men who brought on the war, are now trying to monopolize the offices, that he would not support any man for any office, who was a secessionist or who affiliated with them, that these men who had ruined the people ought not to be trusted, that Jonathan Worth having sold himself to the destructives, Judas like being the secession candidate, supported by the secession party, was not in his opinion fit to hold any office, he should vote for Gen. Dockery than whom no purer patriot lived, that he should support if elected the Howard Amendment believing it to be the best terms we could get from the North, in fact that it was better than the old constitution, with the amendment abolishing slavery. As the constitution with the amendment abolishing slavery, made negroes citizens, they certainly were the equal of white men, (see constitution of the United States article 4 section 2 clause 1) but that the 2nd section of the Howard Amendment placed it in the power of the States to say who should be enfranchised.

That the secession party had shown by defeating the new constitution in this State that they favor negroes holding office, thus showing that those who now opposed the Howard Amendment are the negro equality men, that the same men who wanted us out of the Union in 1861, now want us to remain out of the Union, thus their opposition to the Howard Amendment. That in his opinion, the reason that the destructives hate the Amendment so much is on account of the section providing for not allowing them to hold office, unless they can obtain pardons, which will be pretty hard for some of them to do, that he could see but little difference in the President's policy and the Howard Amendment, the President desired the pardoning power, and so did Congress.

Will do all he can to secure the white basis, is in favor of a currency and thinks the surest way to get it, is to first get back into the Union, then pay our debts by exchanging Railroad stocks for bonds due by the State, thus making our credit good, then issue bonds, and exchange them for United States securities, and establish National Banks.

As to Railroads, thinks that it will be best to give preferred mortgages, on the roads which are not completed, or to consolidate all the roads, or to sell the roads to capitalists, as may seem best to secure their completion.

Urged the importance of electing true and tried Union men.

John R. Logan, candidate for the Senate, said that having before addressed the people of this place that they were aware of his being a candidate. His principles were before the public in a circular which he had issued some time since, which he read. He said that there were some reports in circulation that he had voted to allow negro suffrage, he desired to deny this, and explained his course in the Legislature to show that he was opposed to it. He thought a man was not a traitor though he had volunteered in the rebellion and that the Southern people are loyal to the government.

Is opposed to the Howard Amendment—that the President's policy is better and that we all

should support the President, as we are overpowered and subjugated, that the best thing we can do is to go for reconstruction. Believes that if the radicals are successful this fall, that the State Government will be ignored, confiscation will come, and the rebels will be tried for treason.

The following resolution which we take from the Raleigh Sentinel of the 6th of March will show that Mr. Scoggin was for reducing the per diem of officers and members of the General Assembly. The per diem at that time was Ten dollars per day, for the Speakers, and six dollars per day for members.

Mr. Scoggin introduced a resolution concerning the per diem and mileage of officers and members of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the two Houses receive six dollars per day each, and each member four dollars per day, the Principal Clerks each five dollars per day, Assistant Clerks each four dollars per day; the Door Keepers each four dollars per day; and in addition, each officer and member ten cents per mile to and from his residence, to the Capital over the most direct road. Referred.

GODEY'S LADY BOOK, for October, has been received. The engravings, fashion plates, &c. are excellent, while the literary department fully sustains the character of this justly celebrated Magazine. We cannot see why our lady friends do not subscribe for Godey.

Terms, \$3 per year. Address  
L. A. GODEY,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

See the notice of the American Agriculturalist in our paper to-day. To those who may desire to subscribe for this sterling Agricultural Journal, we will club it with the Star at the low rate of \$3. a year for both.

For The Star.

**Gen. Alfred Dockery, with restoration, representation and full equal rights in the Union.**

OR

**Jonathan Worth, with reorganization, confiscation, and negro suffrage.**

Mr. Editor.—Allow me through the columns of your excellent paper, to speak a few words to the good people of Rutherford county, and through them, to the people of North-Carolina upon the above issue.

It is true that General Dockery has declined to become a Candidate. He feels that the time is so short before the election that he would be unable to do justice to himself and country upon the present issues, by a canvass, and this with other private and domestic reasons I think sufficient to justify his course, and secure him from any words of censure.

Notwithstanding he refuses to be a candidate; in his excellent letter declining the offer, he endorses everything done by the Union meeting in Raleigh; the principles set forth have his hearty approval, and the Union party of North-Carolina have his warmest wishes for success. Now, my friends, the fact that Gen. Dockery is not a candidate, does not deprive any person from voting for him, the people of this State are at liberty to vote for any man they may wish, and that man is in honor bound as a servant of the people, to concede to their wishes.

Gen. D. is a peoples man, he has been in public life for a number of years, and the people of the Old North State have never had a more industrious, energetic, and faithful servant, his record will compare with our best and ablest statesmen, he has never been known to falter in his duties towards his people, and State. Is not such a man deserving of the votes of all true Carolinians? His name is a monument of pleasure to all who know him as a friend, and a mountain of fear to his enemies.

Gen. D. has never refused to serve his people when called upon, and if the people will only stand firm and give him a vote that will elect him Governor on the 18th inst., he will not refuse to serve them, but will take hold of the Ship of State; with that untiring patriotism that characterizes his name, and the good people of North-Carolina will soon be happy in the belief, that under his safe guidance, they are drifting homeward.

The only thing required of the Southern States now is, to adopt the proposed amendment and return to the Union. Jonathan Worth and his coadjutors are opposed to this, and would be to any law or amendment, that would do justice to the loyal men of the country.

The Congress of the United States passed a bill providing for the immediate admission of the States lately in rebellion, upon the adoption of this amendment, and I tell the people of North-Carolina, if they don't take this they will have to take worse in the end. Every man should read this proposition for himself, and then he would be able for his own error, if he should make one in voting, for or against it. You will hear various constructions put upon it by the Secessionists and Worth men, they are opposed to it, and of course, will make it as bad as they can, they will tell you that it guarantees negro suffrage; and disfranchises nearly all the respectable men of the country. Every word of this is false, there is not a vestige of truth in these sayings, instead of forcing negro suffrage upon us, it leaves it entirely with the States, to say who shall vote. It disfranchises no body, but only excludes a very small number of office holders of the South from

holding office, and Congress may pardon these men and give them the same liberties that all loyal citizens of the United States enjoy, at any time they may deem it expedient. No, Mr. Editor, the truth is they want office, they brought this great war upon the people for the sake of office and if they thought that adopting the Howard Amendment would give them the power, they would embrace it with open arms, but no, they fear that some of their leaders will not be pardoned, and rather than let the Union men of the country get control of the offices they will keep the State out of the Union for all time, to come.

In conclusion I call upon the people to go to the polls; to a man, and vote for Alfred Dockery, and true Union men for the Legislature.—You have been asleep long enough! the time has come when you should be awake. Your country and your all is at stake. Not a moment is to be lost, every lover of civil liberty should have his shoulder to the wheel, many and furious have been the attempts to destroy our once happy government, and although Republican Government still prevails; it hangs as it were by the web of the spider.

I charge it upon the people, to keep an eye upon Jonathan, and his secession allies, they are forcing Reorganization, Confiscation; and Negro Suffrage upon you. Mark the prediction. Elect Alfred Dockery Governor, and a sufficient number of good Union men to the Legislature to adopt the proposed amendment, and we will soon be safe in the Union with all the rights given us by the Constitution. But elect Jonathan Worth Governor, and defeat the Howard Amendment and the next Congress of the United States will abolish our present State Government, give us a military Governor, garrison the principle towns in the State, confiscate our property, disfranchise the people, and in the end force negro equality in every sense of the word upon us.

Which will you take? I call upon the good people of North-Carolina to testify at the polls whether they will submit longer, to be gulled, deceived and lied into everlasting ruin by the miserable, corrupt office seekers that brought our present deplorable condition upon us, and who now hold the reins of State, or will they shift them for better men, and by so doing secure peace, prosperity and happiness.

To the people of old Rutherford I would say, only stand to the principles you have heretofore manifested at the polls, turn out en masse, and vote the true Union ticket throughout, vote for no man who has ever been a secessionist, or affiliated with them, after the election is over I hope to be able to say that Alfred Dockery has received a larger number of votes than was ever before given in this county to any man for Governor. Let every man do his duty and all will be well.

VILKINS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—The election for members of Congress and State officers takes place to-day in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and several other Northern States. If, in these elections, the friends of President Johnson's policy do not gain enough members of Congress to prevent what is called the Radical party from having two-thirds in the next Congress and over-riding the President's vetoes, we may expect trouble in the country, and probably anarchy and war, unless the difficulty can be averted by the Southern States accepting what is known as the Howard amendment and thus getting their Representatives and Senators in their seats. After the result of these elections are known the Southern people can decide as to the course they ought to pursue.

Parties at the North are divided into three classes. 1st, the friends of President Johnson's policy, which is to admit into Congress immediately Southern representatives who can take the test oath. 2d, the moderate Republicans who contend that the South shall adopt the proposed Howard amendment to the Constitution of the United States before her Representatives are admitted. 3d, the Radicals, headed by such men as Thaddeus Stevens, who favor abolishing the present Southern State Governments, putting us back under Provisional Governments and compelling us to re-organize and permit the negroes to vote and also compel us to pay the whole expense of the late war or have all our property confiscated.

At the last session of Congress a law was passed providing that as soon as any of the Southern States adopt the Howard amendment they shall be entitled to representation in Congress. The provisions of this amendment are as follows:

1. That all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof and of the States in which they reside, and on a footing of equality in regard to their civil rights.

2. That the enumeration of the people for representation in Congress shall be abridged in proportion to the abridgement of the right of suffrage in any State on account of race or color. [The question as to who are the negro shall vote is left with each State, but if the negro is not allowed to vote, the representation in Congress to such State shall be based on white population or actual voters.]

3. Every man who ever took an oath (as an officer of the Federal or State governments) to support the Constitution of the United States, and who afterwards aided the South in a war, shall not be eligible to any office, unless relieved of such disability by a two thirds vote of Congress. [Such persons are not deprived of their vote, but of the privilege of holding office unless Congress relieves them or repeals the law.] This clause does not proscribe lawyers, for, although they took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, they are no officers.

4. That the national war debt shall be held sacred, and that all Confederate debts and obligations shall be utterly repudiated and held illegal and void.

5. That Congress shall have power to

enforce the provisions of this article.

We have tried to state the provisions of this amendment so that the people may understand them, for we feel assured that if the Radicals get the same power in the next Congress they had in the last, we shall have to decide whether we will adopt the amendment or run the risk of having Mr. Stevens' plan of provisional government, confiscation, &c., forced upon us.

We fear that the day is not far distant when Southern people must make the choice. We have all along contended for the President's policy because we think it more just and fair than any other; but if the President fails to obtain power sufficient to enforce his scheme, the question is what ought we as a people, to do? It will remain for our people to decide, for what will be the fate of one will be the fate of all.

For our own part we can say that rather than have our State governments abolished, negro suffrage forced upon us, the property of our people confiscated or depredated on by squads of soldiers, and the women and children starved to death or rendered homeless, we would prefer the adoption of the proposed amendment. We are as deeply interested in the welfare of the country as any man our heart is with the south and here in North Carolina we expect to live and die.

I view of the uncertain condition of public affairs, and the difficulties which threaten us, we advise that no candidate for the Legislature pledge himself to any particular course, but that he be free to act as the exigencies of the times may demand after the Legislature assembles. Let us send good men to the Legislature, but we respectfully suggest that it would be the best policy for them to go unpledged. Above all, let us be conscious and prudent, and preserve peace among ourselves.

## Rejection of the Amended State Constitution.

The same influences which are in a great measure responsible for the rejection of the State Constitutional Amendments, are now opposed to the ratification of the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Nearly all of our State exchanges which were opposed to the former, now oppose the latter. They literally oppose every measure which tends to the re-establishment of our relations in the Union. They stand aloof until those who desire to return to the Union propose such measures as are promotive of this end, and then with some makeshift of a pretense, under some other color, in order to screen their real designs from the people which mean to stay out rather than go in, only on terms of their own dictation.

The rejection of the amended State Constitution was in effect the rejection of President Johnson's policy of reconstruction, and those who now clamor the most for this policy are, above all others, most responsible for its rejection. The State Constitutional amendments were adopted by a Convention called by President Johnson, and those who claim to adhere to his policy are responsible for the rejection of it.

Those who are now harping so much about negro suffrage and negro equality will be the most responsible for such a result when it comes, as come it will and more too, unless the Howard Amendment is Adopted. Take up certain News papers and the first thing that meets the eye is negro suffrage, negro equality, radicals, rump Congress and a tirade of abuse upon Gov. Brownlow, Butler, Thad. Stevens, Sumner and a host of others who have nothing to do with proposing the Howard Amendment. Indeed Stevens and Sumner, the only two names mentioned above who were in Congress, were both bitterly opposed to the Howard Amendment because negro suffrage was not incorporated into it.—Stevens made speeches against it, and voted against it as the journals will show. It was not the radical part of Congress that proposed, or adopted the proposition. It was bitterly assailed and opposed by the most radical men in Congress.

These same papers are now so bitterly opposed to, and misrepresent the Howard Amendment, refuse to publish it, and let the people judge of it for themselves. They, two months ago, advised the people to reject the State Constitution as amended, which positively debarred the negro from voting, or holding office in the State, as it was rejected.—Now another is presented, in the shape of the Howard Amendment proposing a change in the Constitution of the United States, which leaves the question of suffrage entirely with the States, and which is attacked with more vehemence and violence than the other, notwithstanding its ratification by which the State will be received into the Union. Unless the people, regardless of what the leaders may say, rise in their majesty and vote only for such men as are willing and anxious to return to the Union, we will have to stay out, until the very conditions predicted by those who will not move a peg in that direction, are forced upon the people of the State. Who do we find opposing these reconstruction measures might and main, with but few exceptions? Who are they? Are they the true Union men who opposed rebellion to the bitter end, or those who pointed the finger of scorn and treated with derision the entreaties of the country's very best friends?—In the name of common sense are the people again going to be led by the very same spirits into a crusade against the lawfully constituted authorities of the government, regardless of the entreaties of those who told them the honest God's truth before? We hope not!

Pioneer

THE CHOLERA IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond Times, of Thursday last, says: "The frightful pestilence which is now epidemic in this city has produced no panic among our citizens and, for that reason it has been stripped of half its terrors. Men pursue their ordinary avocations, feeling assured that by prudent eating and drinking, and by ordinary cleanliness, the chances of escape are as a thousand to one in their favor."

Wendell Phillips

peachment of the President. The house of representatives to impeach President Johnson, add our voice to the abundant evidence and the need of the present emergency, a recurrence of the od of protection, create one which

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CORRECTION

To the Hon. Al Duan Six:—I appointed a com Meeting held in the 20th, to in to tion for the office Carolina, and to r of the same.

You were sele ting voice as the represent the Uni Carolina. The r was felt by the mount, all-absorb We have no dou in this view, and adopted by the approval.

With your as the ship of State by breakers, on weather the storm safe haven for national govern ington.

Sincerely tru accept the nomi and devote wha sing public ques to be, with high servants. J. F. TAYLOR H. J. MENNING E. T. BLAIR,

RICHMOND C Messrs. J. F. T. E. T. Blair:

GENTLEMEN.—stant, by the b Logan, has been assurances of a ditional manifest dence reposed in a-abled in Raleigh aud, my thanks f tary terms in pleased to make tion of the meeti

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#### Wendell Phillips Demands the Im- peachment of the President.

The house of representatives is urged  
to impeach President Johnson. We  
add our voice to the demand. There  
are abundant reasons for the measure,  
and the need of it is self evident. If  
the present emergency does not demand  
a recurrence of this constitutional meth-  
od of protection, it is impossible to con-  
ceive one which would.

But we hold impeachment of little or  
no value, indeed useless, unless the  
house, when it lays its articles of im-  
peachment before the senate, demands  
that Mr. Johnson be suspended from  
the exercise of his functions, and that  
—act as president until Mr.

Johnson is acquitted, or, in any other  
result of the trial, until the next presiden-  
tial term commences.

Without this the constitutional provi-  
sions for impeachment of the Executive  
is a sham. As it is, the remedy is  
wholly unattainable in ordinary circum-  
stances. But if the impeached president  
unlike, other accused and impeached  
officers, is to be allowed to carry on his  
illegal schemes while on trial and until  
the senate pronounces him guilty, the  
whole provision is worse than useless.

The true rule undoubtedly is that when  
—of the house of representatives  
pronounces the president guilty of grave  
misdeeds and orders to the senate evi-  
dence of its accusation, the incumbent  
ceases to have a right to exercise his  
office until acquitted. This is the only  
construction that leaves any value in the  
constitutional clause; and when we re-  
member how powerless the executive  
must be to prevent an action against  
himself by the house, we see there can  
be no danger, in recognizing it as the  
constitutional rule, although no express  
provisions for it is made in that instru-  
ment.

Further still, we urge on the thirty-  
ninth congress before it adjourns, to  
provide by law for the assembling of the  
fortieth congress on the 5th day of  
March, 1867. As the constitution now  
stands the fortieth congress will not as-  
semble till December 1867, thus leav-  
ing the whole term from March 4 to  
December 4 of that year for the presi-  
dent to plot treason uncontrolled by  
congress. This should never be allow-  
ed. The constitution gives congress  
the power to remedy it. Let there be  
no neglect to exercise this power and  
save the nation from this peril.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Hon. Alfred Dockery:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned were  
appointed a committee, by the Union  
Meeting held in Raleigh on yesterday,  
the 20th, to in form you of your nomina-  
tion for the office of Governor of North-  
Carolina, and to request your acceptance  
of the same.

You were selected without a dissen-  
ting voice as the most suitable citizen to  
represent the Union sentiment of North-  
Carolina. The restoration of the Union  
was felt by the meeting to be the para-  
mount, all-absorbing question of the day.  
We have no doubt you concur with us  
in this view, and we trust the resolutions  
adopted by the meeting will receive your  
approval.

With your assistance at the helm,  
the ship of State, though surrounded  
by breakers, on every side, will yet  
weather the storm, and reach the only  
safe haven for her people—the great  
national government founded by Wash-  
ington.

Sincerely trusting, Sir, that you will  
accept the nomination thus tendered,  
and devote what time is left to canvass-  
ing public questions, we have the honor  
to be, with high respect, Your obedient  
servants.

J. F. TAYLOR, of Wake,  
H. J. MENNINGER, of Craven, } Com  
E. T. BLAIR, of Randolph.

RICHMOND COUNTY, Sept. 27, 1866.  
Messrs. J. F. Taylor, H. J. Menninger,  
E. T. Blair:

GENTLEMEN.—Yours of the 21st in-  
stant, by the hand of our friend Mr.  
Logan, has been received. Accept the  
assurances of my regard for this ad-  
ditional manifestation of trust and confi-  
dence reposed in me, by our friends as-  
sembled in Raleigh on the 20th instant  
and, my thanks for the very complimen-  
tary terms in which you have been  
pleased to make known to me the ac-  
tion of the meeting.

I regret, gentlemen, to say that after  
mature reflection, circumstances of a  
personal character, connected with the  
few days that will intervene before the day  
of election, precluding the possibility of  
even a partial canvas of the State,  
compel me most respectfully to decline  
the candidacy tendered me by the meet-  
ing in Raleigh. Allow me, however, to  
assure you that the resolutions and most

excellent address adopted by the meet-  
ing, in the main have my most cordial  
approval.

I greatly prefer the Howard amend-  
ment, with its reference of negro suf-  
frage to our own Legislature, than to  
risk the next Congress, which, in all  
probability, will pass a much more  
stringent law upon that subject.

I also vastly prefer the restrictions upon  
office-holders, about which the seces-  
sion organs clamor so much, to more  
general proscription, with the confisca-  
tion of our lands, of which there is great  
danger, should the proposed amend-  
ment be rejected.

The argument in favor of immediate rep-  
resentation in congress cannot be a-  
swered. As well might a General be ex-  
pected to resist a well-appointed army, or  
storm a stronghold without soldiers, as for  
our interests in Congress to be defended  
until our members shall have been ad-  
mitted. And as President Johnson and  
Secretary Seward, as well as the Con-  
gress, have repeatedly declared the test  
oath to be a pre-requisite condition of  
admission, the people ought to invite  
all our members elect who cannot com-  
ply with the required condition, to retire  
and, let others who can comply be el-  
ected, as an indispensable step towards  
harmony and restoration.

Most respectfully yours,

ALFRED DOCKERY.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, FOR  
October, contains large and splendid En-  
gravings of the Elk, the Raccoon, the  
Skunk, a Group of Swine, the Blackberry,  
the Lilly, the Sweet Viburnum, the Pet  
Kitten, an amusing comical Puzzle Picture  
of the Donkeys, and 23 smaller engravings  
illustrating various topics— Among the  
longer articles are: Calendar of Work  
to be done on the Farm, in the Orchard,  
Garden, etc.; "Walks and Talks on the  
Farm;" Manufacture of Drain Tiles, illus-  
trated; Construction of Ice Houses, North  
and South, illustrated; Raising Bees; Most  
Profitable Farming Animals; Rustic Gates,  
illustrated; Blackberry Culture; Planting  
Bulbs now for Spring Flowers; D. Gray  
on Insects and Plant Fertilization, illustrated;  
Peter Henderson on Preserving Vegetables  
in Winter; Grapes; Small Fruits; Hedges  
and Hedge Plants; Making Cuttings in  
Autumn; A Woman's "say" on Men's  
Shirts; Husk Mattresses; and a score of  
topics in the Household and Children's  
Department; a full variety in the Basket;  
Expose of Humbugs, including Harris  
Brothers; an important offer of \$1,250 in  
Prizes for information about Prairie Farm-  
ing, Cotton Culture, and Timber and  
Fences for Prairies.—Those subscribing  
now for 1867, get the rest of this year free.  
Term \$1.50 a year, or four copies for \$5.  
ORANGE JUDD & CO., Publishers, 41  
Park Row, New York City.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, FOR

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illustrated; Blackberry Culture; Planting

Bulbs now for Spring Flowers; D. Gray

on Insects and Plant Fertilization, illustrated;

Peter Henderson on Preserving Vegetables

#### MARRIED.

On the 16th ult., at the residence of R. Ta-  
ber, by J. A. Thorn, Esq., Mr. E. L. Tabor to  
Miss Martha Owens.

On the 18th ult., at the residence of A. E.  
Burgess, by J. A. Thorn, Esq., Mr. JOHN ED-  
WARDS to Miss ANNIE BURGESS, all of Polk  
county.

\*. \* Printer's fee received.

#### New Advertisements

##### ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized and requested to an-  
nounce Col. C. L. HARRIS as a candidate  
for the Senate in the 48th Senatorial District,  
composed of the counties of Cleveland,  
Rutherford and Polk, at the ensuing October  
election. Sept. 19-ide

The friends of G. W. LOGAN,  
by his consent announce him as a  
candidate to represent the coun-  
ties of Rutherford and Polk in  
House of Commons of the next  
General Assembly.

We are requested to say that  
his business is such as to prevent  
him from addressing the people  
as often as he would desire, but  
he will do so as often as he can  
previous to the election-

We are authorized and request-  
ed to announce NATHAN SCOG-  
GINS a candidate for re-election  
to represent the counties of Ruth-  
erford and Polk in the House of  
Commons of the next General  
Assembly.

#### Wanted

We wish to purchase, North Carolina,  
South Carolina, Georgia and other  
Southern bank notes for which we will pay  
the highest market price in Currency, apply  
at this office immediately.

#### BARGAINS IN WATCHES.

THE UNION WATCH CO., manufact-  
urers, 146 Broadway, New York, offer  
their entire stock at less than cost, for cash.  
This affords a rare opportunity for dealers  
wishing to replenish for holiday trade, to se-  
lect from a great variety, unsurpassed for  
richness of design, timekeeping qualities,  
and real worth.

SOLDIERS' WATCHES, European made,  
in Stout Silver and Gold Plated Cases—  
warranted correct time keepers beautifully  
engraved, white dial and fancy finished  
hands; a superb ornament. Price, per case of  
six, \$48. The same gold plated, per case of  
six, \$48. SOLD ONLY BY THE CASE!  
We do not deviate from this rule upon any  
condition.

HUNTING SILVER WATCHES, En-  
glish movement, perfectly adjusted, and  
warranted correct timekeepers; beautifully  
engraved stout double cases, white dial and  
fancy cut hands. Sold only by the case of  
six, price \$57. This is the cheapest really  
good article in the market, furnishing a stout  
hunting durable watch, which WILL KEEP  
GOOD TIME at a MODERATE PRICE.  
In justice to many retail dealers whom we  
are supplying, these watches will not be  
sold to any one at retail, or in any quantity  
less than a case of six.

GOLD PLATED WATCHES, 18 K. plate.  
Same movement as above, and is pre-  
cisely the same style of watch, with the ex-  
ception that these are heavily plated on  
composition metal. Price, per case of six,  
\$57. Sold only by the case!

HUNTING SILVER WATCHES, in su-  
perior finished cases, full engraved, such  
that readily sell at retail at from \$25 each  
upwards, per case of six. \$72. Same in  
gold cases, per half dozen. \$72. Sold only  
by the case!

Improved Heavy Silver Duple Chronometers in  
full ruby action movement.

Those wishing a superior time-piece, that  
can be relied upon in all seasons and  
weathers, should buy this. For Railroad  
men and others requiring an accurate time-  
piece this is unsurpassed. Cased in best  
silver in a handsome and durable man-  
ner, per case of six, \$204. A sample will  
be sold for \$36. These watches retail at  
from \$75 to \$300

American Watches of our own Manufac-  
ture and Warranted

Two ounce Silver Cases. Have the best  
running apparatus of any watch in exis-  
tence. Per case of six, \$180. Single one  
\$34. Retail at \$40 and upwards.

Also Gold and Silver Watches, a Superb  
Stock of Silver Ware, and Gold, Plated  
and Gilt Jewelry for Country Merchants,  
Pedlars, &c.,

Goods sent to any part of the country by  
Express, C. O. D. to be paid for when  
received. Order at once. No advances re-  
quired. Send for Circular.

UNION WATCH CO.,  
148 Broadway, New York.

\*. \* Papers wishing patronage will please  
address above.

#### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. B. H. PADGETT,  
HAS made arrangements by which he ex-  
pects to be in Rutherfordton on public  
days—especially Court weeks. Persons in the  
country desiring his services will please meet  
him there as it will be to their comfort as well  
as his convenience. Terms cash.

Office in Mr. Burcott's Hotel.  
July, 18th. no12-3m\*

#### E. REMINGTON & SONS'

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Revolvers, Rifles**

Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States service. Also,

POCKET and BELT REVOLVERS

##### REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,  
Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, & Gun Materials  
sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Rob-  
bery, every House, Store, Bank and Office  
should have one of

##### REMINGTONS' REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late  
improvements in Pistols, and superior work-  
manship and form, will find all combined in  
the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of  
our Arms will be furnished upon application.  
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents,  
No. 40 Courtland St., New York.  
Aug. 1.—no14-3m.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, or "SIGN OF  
CHARACTER," as manifested through Temper-  
ament and External Forms, and especially in  
the "HUMAN FACE DIVINE." One elegant vol-  
ume, with nearly 805 pages, and 1,000 illus-  
trations. By S. R. WELLS, Editor PHRENO-  
LOGICAL JOURNAL. Price, post paid, \$5. Ad-  
dress FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway,  
New York.

"New Physiognomy" is eminently practi-  
cal, fully illustrated, and well suited to the  
wants of all. In the study of "the face" the  
reader soon learns to read each and every fea-  
ture. Noses are classified as the Roman,  
Greek, Jewish, Snub and Celestial. The  
eyes speak all languages, whether black, blue,  
brown or hazel. In a like manner, cheeks,  
neck, ear, hands, feet, walk, voice, laugh, etc.,  
are shown to be "signs of character."

In no other work is so much light thrown  
upon the character and destiny of mankind as  
in this, or the distinctive traits of nations and  
tribes so clearly pointed out. Portraits of dis-  
tinguished persons of ancient and modern  
times, with biographical sketches and delinea-  
tion of character, and given, DIVINES, ORA-  
TORS, STATESMEN, WARRIORS, ARTISTS,  
POETS, PHILOSOPHERS, INVENTORS, SURGEONS,  
DISCOVERERS, ACTORS, MUSICIANS, etc., are  
included. It is an "Encyclopedia" of biog-  
raphy, acquainting the reader with the career  
and character of many great men and women  
of the past 1,000 years, and of the present—  
such, for instance, as Aristotle, Julius Caesar,  
Shakespeare, Washington, Napoleon, Franklin,  
Bancroft, Bryant Longfellow, Irving, Rosa  
Bonheur, Theodosia Burr, Cobden, Bright,  
Lawrence, Bolivar, Whately, Thackeray, Dow,  
Knox, Richelieu, Hopper, Buckle, Dickens,  
Victoria, Wesley, Carlyle, Motley, Mill, Spence,  
Thompson, Guthrie, Alexander, and hun-  
dreds of others. AGENTS WANTED. Book sent  
by return post or express, on receipt of price.

#### Business Circular.

TO THE CITIZENS OF RUTHERFORD  
AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

\$30,000 Worth of Supplies.

THE Undersigned, having had several years

experience in the Produce and Shipping  
Business, at SHELBY, N. C., and in a busi-  
ness point of view the head of the Wilmington,  
Charlotte & Rutherford Road and the country  
adjacent thereto, having been at great  
expense to construct this road it is but reason-  
able and proper they should have the benefit  
in getting their supplies as low in price as at  
any other Railroad point at a distance from  
them, besides all the business that passes over  
this road will the sooner contribute to extend it  
further west, and having made ample arrange-  
ments with houses in New York, Baltimore  
and other available points, for a constant sup-  
ply of leading articles from first hands will be  
able to furnish these goods in small or large  
lots, at the very lowest possible market rates

I solicit all persons who buy at retail, or other-  
wise, to examine this stock of goods which  
consists of the following supply in Store and  
in transit: 1000 Sacks Liverpool Salt,  
120 Sacks best Rio Coffee, 50 bbls assorted  
Sugars, 5000 lbs Hemlock Sole Leather, Fine  
Calf and Upper Leather and Shoe Findings,  
50 Gail Bale Rope, 3000 yds India Cotton  
Bagging, Mackerel Fish 1/2 bbl and www and  
Mullets, Cheese, Train Oil for Tanners use by  
the bbl or gallon, Wood and Crockery Ware,  
Glass and Glassware, Hardware for farmers  
use and every description of Goods kept in  
this line.

In Exchange will take Produce and will pay  
the full Market price in Cash for all Loose  
Cotton or in Bale, but prefer it loose, in which  
case the seller pays no tax; will also exchange  
Salt for 100,000 lbs of Clean Cotton Rags or  
will take them without limits in good order.  
These supplies will be sold for currency and  
liberal deduction made for Specie, hoping by  
close attention to business and fair dealing to  
receive a liberal share of patronage.

JOHN L. MOORE.  
Shelby, N. C., Sept. 19th, 1866 n1-15t

Large Capacity, strength and  
unequalled speed, sim-  
plicity and complete-  
ness of operation  
are qualities  
peculiar to  
THE NONPARIEL

#### Washing Machine

It is a Squeezing Machine constructed on  
strictly mechanical principles, and the expe-  
rience derived from five years extensive use in  
families, hotels and public institutions proves it  
to be of lasting value to the purchaser.



## Selected Poetry.

### CAN THERE BE HARM IN KISSING.

The waters kiss the pebbly shore,  
The winds all kiss the hills;  
The sublimity kiss the tulip bud  
For the odor it distills.

The dew-drops kiss the rose at morn,  
The cereus dew at eve;  
The fern and flower, in circling clasp,  
Their mystic beauties weave.

The moonbeams kiss the clouds at night,  
The stars kiss the sea;  
While shadows dream, soft and light,  
Are kissing on the lea.

The zephyrs kiss the budding pink  
That blooms on beauty's lip.  
And ruder blasts, through cold and chill,  
His ruby nectar sip.

The winds, the waves, the budding  
flowers,  
The laughing merry rills;  
Are kissing all from morn till eve,  
But clouds still kiss the hills.

Even Heaven and earth do meet to kiss  
Through tears of sparkling dew,  
In kissing, then, can there be harm?  
I do not think so—do you?

### SECOND LOVE.

"No! thou art not my first love;  
I loved before we met;  
And the music of that summer dream  
Is pleasant to me yet.  
But thou, art my last love,  
My dearest and my best;  
My heart but shed its outer leaves  
To give thee all the rest."

### COUNSELS FOR THE YOUNG.

Never be worried by trifles. If a spider  
breaks his thread twenty times will he mend it  
again. Make up your mind to do a thing,  
and you will do it. Fear not if troubles come  
upon you; keep up your spirits, though the day  
be a dark one.

"Troubles never stop forever—  
The darkest day will pass away."  
If the sun is going down; look at the stars, if  
the earth is dark; keep up your eyes on heaven.  
With God's promise a man or child may be  
cheerful.

"Never despair when fog is in the air!  
A sunshiny morning will come without  
warning."

Mind what you run after. Never be content  
with a bubble that will burst; or a firework that  
will end in smoke and darkness. Get that  
which you can keep, and which is worth keep-  
ing—

"Something sterling that will stay  
When gold and silver fly away."

Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger  
will come, but resist it stoutly. A spark may  
set a house on fire. A fit of passion may give  
you cause to mourn all the days of your life.  
Never revenge an injury.

"He that revengeth knows no rest.  
The meek possess a peaceful breast."

If you have an enemy; act kindly to him and  
make him your friend. You may not win him  
at once; but try again. Let one kindness be  
followed by another till you have compassed  
your end. By little; great things are completed.

"Water falling day by day,  
Wears the hardest rock away."

And so repeated kindness will soften a heart of  
stone.

Whatever you do; do it willingly. A boy  
that is whipped to school never learns his lessons  
well. A man that is compelled to work,  
cares not how badly it is performed. He that  
pulls off his coat cheerfully; strips up his sleeves  
in earnest; and sings while he works; is the  
man for me.

"A cheerful spirit gets on quick;  
A grumbler in the mud will stick."

Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions  
and tigers; for we can keep out of the way of  
wild beasts; but bad thoughts win their way  
everywhere. The cup that is full of good  
thoughts; bad thoughts find no room to enter.  
"Be on your guard, and strive and pray  
To drive all evil thoughts away."

A countryman in one of the  
Western States, with a load of meal  
drove up to a lady's door, when the fol-  
lowing brief conversation took place:  
"Do you want to buy any meal,  
ma'am?"

"What do you ask me for a bushel?"  
"Ten cents, ma'am—prime!"  
"O! I can get it for a shp."  
[In a despairing voice]—"Dear lady:  
will you take a bushel for nothing?"  
"Is it sifted?"

A MAN SHOT AT HIS OWN REQUEST—  
A man named De Cuneo was accidentally  
run over by a train at the Elizabeth depot,  
New Jersey, on Wednesday last, and was  
mangled in so shocking a manner that his  
battering solicitation to be put out of  
the world were complied with, and he  
was shot through the head. The injuries  
he had received were past surgical aid.

A MYSTERIOUS disease prevails among  
the cattle of North Carolina, and large  
numbers of them are dying off.

SABBATH SHOES AND UMBRELLAS.—Wanted—  
A species of shoes and umbrellas that  
stand the Sunday rain or Sunday mud of this  
latitude.

I know a preparation which I think will fully  
answer the purpose; and as no patent has ever  
been taken out, (the demand being every small),  
every one is at liberty to try the experiment—  
Place in common gum shoes a soul thoroughly  
saturated with Divine love, and they will stand  
any mud that ever lay in the path of duty.  
An excellent umbrella may be prepared in the  
following manner:—Take for the stock a firm  
determination for the performance of duty; to  
this, radiating from it on all sides, attached  
strong desires to do good. These must be  
placed, and kept in their proper places by many  
shot unyielding prayers, well secured by the  
rivers of faith. Over the whole, spread a con-  
verging of grace, well oiled with self-denial.  
Instead of the last named article some use the  
spirit of impulse, which answers for a little  
while but soon wears out.

This umbrella will not only stand rains  
but during the heat of summer will answer  
equally well for a parasol. Those desirous of  
supplying themselves with these invaluable  
articles, would do well to make immediate ap-  
plication to Him "who giveth to all liberally,  
and upbraideth not."

A GOOD JOKE.—The subjoined is not  
entirely original but we do not remember  
to have seen it in print. We got it from  
a temperance lecturer:

A tall, raw-boned Yankee was riding  
a diminutive specimen of the donkey tribe  
through the muddy street of Gotham; and  
the animal being very stubborn, Jonathan  
found it quite difficult to induce him to  
accelerate his pace.

He used the persuasive eloquence of  
a hickory sticks however, and each blow  
he would draw out: "Git up Bony-part  
git up I say!" A little Frenchman heard,  
in passing, with rage, the name of his  
illustrious countryman applied to the ugly  
beast, and commenced heaping a volley  
of abuse on the head of the offending Yan-  
kee.

"Sair!" shouted the Gaul, "Sair, vat  
for you shall call dat ugly beast Napoleon?  
Sair, I shall have de grande satisfac-  
tion!"

"Git up, Bony-part!" was the only re-  
sponse.

"Sacre! monsieur sair! I say vat for  
you shall call dat vagabond horse Napo-  
leon?"

"Git up Bony-part!"

Here the Frenchman's rage boiled over,  
an stamping his feet on the pavement,  
he screamed out: "Oh! by gar! I shall  
have de grande satisfaction! I shall have  
de ri-revenge. I have one tam little sheep  
dog at home; I go call him Guillaume  
Washington, by gar! and off the irate man  
wheeled leaving Jonathan to get his donkey  
out of the mud the best way he could, amid  
roars of laughter from the crowd which  
the occurrence had drawn together.

### SOLD AGAIN.

The immediate, unconditional recon-  
structionists of the South, begin to find  
they are sold again. They had taken  
up the idea that Mr. JOHNSON had aban-  
doned his loyalty plank in his plan of  
reconstruction, and was ready to admit  
any and every body to seats  
upon the floors of Congress, who might  
apply for admission. They went to the  
Philadelphia Convention under this false  
notion, sat there in blissful ignorance,  
and did not so much as ask a question,  
and when Mr. RAYMOND's address, which,  
in fact, was the production of the Pres-  
ident, was read, they silently endorsed  
it. But since they had returned home  
and partially recovered from the excite-  
ment natural to country people, when  
engulfed in the fascinations and allure-  
ments of city life, the hallucination be-  
gins to subside and they begin to see  
that they were sold again.

They were made to say that secession  
was wrong, that the war for the Union  
was right and that the Union  
soldiers are glorious, and last, but not  
least, by silence on the subject, to in-  
directly endorse the constitutional am-  
endment offered by Congress. On  
this head the Wilmington Dispatch has  
the following:

"We have persistently adhered to the  
opinion that HENRY J. RAYMOND, he  
who claims to have written the address  
of the Philadelphia white Convention, is  
untrustworthy, and cannot be counted  
upon to perform any pledge which he  
may make.

In the New York Times of the 11th  
inst, he says in regard to the constitu-  
tional amendment adopted by the last Con-  
gress and submitted to the States for  
ratification: "There is not one syllable  
in the Philadelphia address against the  
adoption of the Constitutional amend-  
ment, nor against its adoption by the  
Southern States." Mr. Raymond did  
vote for it in Congress and he has never  
there or elsewhere said or done anything  
against it.

He bamboozled the Southern mem-  
bers of that Convention, and sent them  
home rejoicing that he was their ally.  
Already he betrays them, and declares  
that the address which they submitted  
to their people bears with it no hosili-

ty to that amendment to the Constitu-  
tion which if adopted destroys the last  
vestige of the rights which that instru-  
ment secures to the Southern States,  
and revolutionizes the whole character  
of the government. The *Magnus Apollo*  
of Northern conservative Republican-  
ism has proven to be a betrayer of his  
party friends—what have we a right to  
anticipate from his followers?

We have at the risk of being falsely  
accused of opposition to the good objects  
which the Southern delegations at Phila-  
delphia had in view, frequently suggest-  
ed the probability of just such a result  
as respects Mr. RAYMOND and his  
friends, and have devised preparation  
for the disappointment of any hopes  
which have rested on him or his fellow  
Republicans. The old Trojan was  
right when he flung his shaft into the  
side of the wooden house, and declared  
"Timea, Danaos, et dona ferentes"

and we would do well to learn wisdom  
from his caution. Really upon it that  
the Copperheads Democrats are the men  
of all others at the North upon whom  
we can put our trust. They have been  
tried in an ordeal from which any but  
the noble and the brave would have  
shrunk, and the test to which they have  
been subjected has only had the effect  
to bring out the more conspicuously  
their eminent devotion to patriotic  
principles, and to evince their unyield-  
ing determination to stand by Truth  
and Justice, however overwhelming  
the odds against them.

Men who could be faithful in the face  
of such temptations as those which be-  
set them, and who dared to avow the  
sentiments to which they clung with a  
sublime tenacity amid the dangers which  
enviored them during the late reign  
of terror, may be depended upon in any  
and all emergencies. For us, rather one  
FRANKLIN PIERCE, or VORRIEES, than a  
thousand RAYMONDS. These stand on  
principle. The other seeks place, and  
is as changeable as the wind, and points  
the course of each wind.

That's honest. We know all the  
Dispatch and kindred sheets stood ex-  
actly where it now defines itself to be,  
and we respect the Dispatch for its frank-  
ness and honesty. The Dispatch is a  
leading "WORTH-JOHNSON" organ,  
one of the best echoes of the great organ  
at Raleigh, in the State, and having  
untarried the Copperhead flag and be-  
come ensign to the Copperhead party  
in the South, we call upon his like all  
over the State to fall in line. We knew  
where you would turn up, we told you  
more than a month ago. You have been  
acting the hypocrite, but you did not  
deceive us, we knew where you stood.  
Come, gentlemen, fall in, but don't ex-  
pect Andy Johnson to be your leader.  
If you do you may be sold again.  
New Bern Times.

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